



**THE KEYSTONE**

# Defender

L. 2 No. 2 STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

APRIL 1953

## A REASON FOR PUBLIC INERTIA.... AND A SUGGESTED SOLUTION

LAST MONTH the Defender carried a partial summary of the exhaustive study made for the Department of Defense, FCDA, and the National Securities Resources Board, entitled "Project East River."

We should like this month to continue that summary with an account of the findings regarding inertia and public apathy.

The authors of the East River report believe that the public is awed and frightened concerning the speed and overwhelming power of modern weapons, to the point that they often find the information so staggering to the imagination as to induce complete inaction.

"It is," they say, "comparable to the point in human endurance at which nature permits unconsciousness to intervene and give surcease to pain and shock."

Those making the study admitted that their own initial reaction was similar—a feeling of being overwhelmed by the sheer magnitude of a problem so large, so complex, and so seemingly impossible of adequate and practical solution.

"This apathetic attitude is highly dangerous, however," they point out, "and it must be changed. It is typical of those individuals, institutions and nations that have perished in the past because of the inability or unwillingness to adjust to major environmental changes."

Here, then, in the opinion of the researchers, lies the crux of the problem of public inertia—the enormity of the task which fosters an attitude of fatalistic inaction.

The problem simply *must* be solved. They suggest that it can be solved by delimiting and subdividing Civil De-

fense into manageable parts, rather than overwhelming people with its magnitude. They emphasize a basic and fundamental fact: In dealing with humans, the will as well as the ability, to do a given task, must be considered.

Thus the individual volunteer, or the County Commissioner, or the City Councilman, or whoever it may be, must be convinced not only that his assigned duty in civil defense is well within his ability to perform, but also that in doing it he is furthering the chances not only of his own survival,

*(Continued on page 8)*

## New FCDA Administrator

THE NEW Federal Civil Defense Administrator is Mr. Frederick Demar Erastus Peterson, known as "Val."

Mr. Peterson was born in 1903 in Oakland, Nebraska.

From 1925-1939 he taught in various schools throughout Nebraska. He entered political life in 1939 when he was campaign manager for the U. S. Senator from his State.

In 1941 he became Secretary to Governor Dwight Griswold, of Nebraska. He left that post to join the Army and served from 1943-45.

Mr. Peterson was elected Governor of Nebraska and served for three terms from 1947-1953. Since January, he has been a Special Advisor at the White House.



New FCDA Administrator

President Eisenhower congratulates former Governor Val Peterson.

UP Photo 1/29/53



# STATE CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING SCHEDULE FOR APRIL-MAY-JUNE

All one-day courses run from 10:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m.

## RESCUE COURSES

April 6-10	June 1-5
April 27-May 1	June 15-19
May 25-29	June 29-July 3

These courses will be held almost entirely out-of-doors on the Rescue set, and will train men to lead rescue teams in removing casualties from debris safely. Suggested students: Firemen, policemen, men from industries, from office buildings, department stores, apartment houses, hotels, schools and colleges—wherever there is responsibility for many lives.

## WARDEN INSTRUCTORS COURSES (two-day)

April 18-19 (weekend)
May 16-17 (weekend)
June 20-21 (weekend)

These courses are designed for Zone, Sector and Post Wardens who will be given material to take back with them to instruct other wardens in their local communities.

## MASS CARE CENTER MANAGERS COURSE (one-day)

April 24
May 4
June 23

A course for men and women who will be Mass Care Center Managers or who will work in Mass Care Centers.

## REGISTRATION AND INQUIRY (one-day)

April 21
May 21

## COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

GOVERNOR JOHN S. FINE

DR. T. A. DISTLER, *Chairman*

MR. H. G. ANDREWS, *Vice Chairman, Minority Leader, House of Representatives*

MR. LOUIS G. FELDMAN, *Secretary*

LT. GENERAL FRANK A. WEBER, *The Adjutant General*

MR. WELDON B. HEYBURN, *The Auditor General*

MR. HERBERT P. SORG, *Speaker, House of Representatives*

MR. M. HARVEY TAYLOR, *Pres. Pro. Tem, Senate*

MR. WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR., *Secretary of Internal Affairs*

MR. JOHN H. DENT, *Minority Leader, Senate*

MR. EMORY F. BACON

MRS. KATHERINE S. CARPENTER

MR. WILLIAM J. MEINEL

\* \* \*

DR. RICHARD GERSTELL, *Director*

MR. N. L. WYMARD, *Deputy Director*

Free subscriptions to this publication may be obtained by writing to the State Council of Civil Defense, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Penna. Address: Miss Alison Raymond, Editor.

Given by the Department of Public Assistance, to teach the use of Registration and Inquiry forms. Needed by Mass Care Centers, hospitals, emergency hospitals, morgue personnel, etc.

## BUILDING CONTROL (one-day)

April 1
May 7

For managers, building superintendents, or owners of multiple-storied buildings, such as office buildings, apartment houses and hotels. Teaches how to organize such buildings for defense emergencies.

## INDUSTRY COURSE (two-day)

April 22-23
May 19-20
June 25-26

For safety engineers, plant protection personnel or others concerned with defense measures in industrial plants.

## ORGANIZATION OF HOSPITALS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE (one-day)

May 6
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This course is designed for hospital superintendents, or administrators, or those concerned with planning defense measures for hospitals, not necessarily doctors.

## ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT STORES FOR DEFENSE (one-day)

April 28
June 24

To teach the particular needs of Civil Defense for managers of Department Stores where problems or preparedness are highly specialized.

## CIVIL DEFENSE ORIENTATION—A One-Day Picture for Women.

May 12
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For women's club chairmen, Civil Defense chairmen, program chairmen, PTA leaders, or others interested in learning more about the various phases of Civil Defense in order to pass the information on to other women and women's groups.

## ORGANIZATION OF HOTELS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE (one-day)

May 22
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For managers or administrative personnel of hotels; to teach them the problems which a Civil Defense emergency would present to hotels, and how to plan for them.

## ORGANIZATION OF CHURCHES (one-day) May 5

For clergy, vestry, church wardens, or others interested in planning the organization of churches.

## Accident Insurance for CD Volunteers

CIVIL DEFENSE organizations throughout the State have indicated considerable interest in accident insurance for the protection of volunteers while engaged in CD activities.

Because of that interest, we are setting forth below an outline of a Civil Defense Accident Plan which was developed by one of the Casualty Companies in Pennsylvania. The name of Company offering this particular plan may be had on request from the DEFENDER office.

## BENEFITS

- \$1,000 Accidental death and dismemberment.
- \$500 Blanket accident medical expense.
- \$25 Weekly disability income for total disability, payable from the first day, maximum 52 weeks.

## INSURING AGREEMENT

Covers any injury sustained while participating in sponsored and authorized activities of the CD organization.

*Exclusions*—The policy does not cover:

- a) Persons under 16 or over 70;
- b) Injuries resulting from war or acts of war;
- c) Injuries sustained while the insured volunteer is operating, learning to operate, or serving as a member of the crew of any aircraft.

## PREMIUM

\$2.00 per person, per year.

The particular Company cited above, does not require that all volunteers be insured, but assumes that all volunteers in any one category or classification will be insured—as for example, all wardens and GOC observers, though not Control Room personnel, perhaps.

A Master Policy is issued in the name of the Council; individual volunteers insured thereunder are named by endorsement. This means that the CD Council furnishes a list of the names of volunteers to be insured. In this way, there is a control factor. Additions to the list can be made at any time.

Where training, exercises and recruitment are being held up for lack of insurance (as is the case for example, with some Auxiliary Fire and Police programs), local Directors are urged to consider some such insurance program as this.



## Mobilizing Nurses

THE FOLLOWING PLAN for coordinating the available nursing resources of a County was initiated and approved by Erie, Penna., and published in the *American Journal of Nursing* last year.

We all are profoundly aware of the fact that we would be desperately short of nurses in any major disaster. It is important that every community know its resources, and develop a sound mobilization plan in advance if we are to use the nurses that we now have to the best advantage.

Obviously it will be necessary to limit the functions of professional nurses to:

- a. Providing highly skilled care;
- b. Directing large numbers of auxiliary personnel at disaster times.

They will probably also be required to assume such responsibilities as screening patients, giving certain kinds of treatment, and caring for obstetric patients.

Private duty nursing will have to be discontinued and these nurses transferred to a hospital, clinic, emergency hospital, first aid station, or other facility. Nurses who are unemployed or are inactive because of responsibility for dependents or other causes will be asked to work at least part-time or to give limited service. They should report to a central nurse-power agency for assignment.

It seems desirable that a coordinating committee should be appointed by the community's CD Director to set up an overall program of nurse mobilization, working with and through the Medical Division. The committee should be kept small, but should include representatives of public health nursing, institutional nursing, industrial nursing and the group of reserves.

Under this committee, there should be a sub-committee of one or more persons responsible for instructing all nursing personnel in the community in the procedures, techniques and local medical plans for Civil Defense. This training need not be long drawn-out, but should be specific; it should be concluded with concrete assignments for mobilization duty, signing of the loyalty oath, and distribution of identification cards and armbands.

A centralized agency for reserve nurse-power should assume the responsibility for mobilizing, training, and assigning inactive professional nurses, practical nurses and volunteer Red Cross Nurses' aides and home nursing and first aid personnel. In this

## MOTORISTS RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS

THE STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE through the cooperation of the State Department of Revenue, sent all Pennsylvania automobile owners official instructions to be followed by motorists during air raid tests and alerts. The instructions are printed on small cards, as illustrated. The reverse side of the card carries a message from Governor Fine. The cards were distributed with the 1953 license plates, enclosed in the small envelope containing the owner's license.

In this way, each of the 3,500,000 motor vehicle owners in the Commonwealth received word as to what the public air raid signals are, and what a motorist should do upon hearing a signal.


This campaign of mass education will be followed sometime in the next month or two with another statewide air raid test alert, Dr. Richard Gerstell, State CD Director, has announced. At that time all Pennsylvania motorists

will be required to put the instructions into actual practice.


The official instructions read:

- 1) Pull to the side of the road and stop.
- 2) Leave lanes open for emergency vehicles and keep all intersections clear.
- 3) Shut off motor and lights.
- 4) Get out and take cover if handy; otherwise, crouch or lie down in vehicle.
- 5) Resume travel on "All-Clear" unless otherwise instructed.

It is hoped that many car owners will keep the cards in their car where they will be seen and re-read from time to time.




COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
**STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE**  
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA  
RICHARD GERSTELL, DIRECTOR



**Pennsylvania Motorists:**

**Your State Council of Civil Defense, through your Department of Revenue, furnishes you the Official Air Raid Warning Instructions printed on the other side of this card. Memorize them. They are designed for your survival.**

  
**JOHN S. FINE, Governor**

## State Appropriation Cut

THE STATE CD appropriation was cut from four to one million dollars for the 1953-55 biennium. For this biennium, the Governor omitted a matching fund for supplies, and cut the administrative budget by \$202,000. The reduction, Governor Fine said, was made possible "by lessons learned and by planned enforcement of rigid economies during the next biennium. Although we have greatly advanced in preparations for emergency during the last two years, we are by no means adequately prepared."

This, of course, does not mean that local communities cannot apply for Federal matching funds. It means that the State will not itself add to CD stockpiles on a matching basis with the Federal, as they have done with medical supplies and other equipment during the past two years.

way all available nursing personnel would be integrated efficiently into existing plans. Assignment plans should be made for both day and night, assigning nurses to duty near both their homes and place of work.

## Legal Ruling Issued

IN ONE TOWNSHIP a problem arose which may have occurred in other communities. For this reason we are publishing the legal ruling as it was given from the Department of Justice in Harrisburg.

The question was:

Can you be both township auditor and township director of civil defense, or is there any ruling of incompatibility which prevents the same job being held by one man?

The question was answered by a letter from Mr. Harrington Adams, Deputy Attorney General. The following is the last paragraph of his letter:

"The last statement of the Supreme Court on the subject of incompatibility was to the effect that it is the province of the General Assembly to declare what positions are incompatible, and upon their failure to do so there is no basis upon which to hold two offices as being incompatible. While this last opinion is contrary to some earlier opinions, since it is the last word on the subject, we are bound by it. In view of this, we see no reason why you should resign either as township auditor or as township director of CD."



# WHAT IS GOING ON

A CLOSE SCRUTINY of the news reports coming out almost weekly in the newspapers reveals constant "improvements" in weapons indicating that World War III would be a very different proposition indeed from World War II. Those of us who continue to think "this is the way we did it last time," might do well to consider some of these items:

## UP Washington, Dec. 20

"Defense sources disclosed today that the United States could use atomic rockets and guided missiles in combat whenever they are needed."

The production and development of these weapons have progressed rapidly and satisfactorily, and there is apparently a considerable stockpile of various types available.

The weapons have not been put to combat test in Korea thus far. Both the Air Force and the Army say that lack of suitable targets has made their use impracticable.

The Atomic Energy Commission has disclosed that it is producing atomic warheads of different calibers capable of being delivered as aerial bombs, artillery shells, or missile charges. Details of these warheads are secret, but the AEC authorized the Army last September to reveal that an atomic artillery shell only 11 inches in diameter was being prepared for field tests.

*New York Times*—12-20-52.

## AP New York, Jan 20, 1953

*The American Aviation Daily* (a trade newspaper) says the Soviet model 150 twin-jet medium bomber is in full production. The plane is reported to have a range of 2,250 miles, an altitude capability of 46,000 feet and to be able to carry 17,500 pounds of bombs.

## AP Washington, Jan. 10

"Ground-to-air missile gains speed of more than 1,500 miles per hour."

"An announcement today disclosed that the United States had been experimenting *five years ago* with anti-aircraft guided missiles having speeds of more than 1,500 m.p.h.

Presumably the speeds of present day missiles, designed to overtake fast jet bombers and fighters of today, have been vastly increased.

The Boeing Airplane Co. says that its current guided missile program is 'one of the largest projects' of its engineering department. It has been

working on experimental missiles as early as 1945.

First firing of the slim, pencil-like weapons were made in Utah in 1946.

In subsequent tests the missiles traveled about 1,500 miles per hour, twice the speed of sound, which is 761 miles an hour at sea level."

The rocket-driven missiles, presumably with radar devices for "homing" on a target in the final stage, were at that time, 20 feet long.

"Recently, Chrysler Corp. was awarded a contract for a multimillion dollar project on an Army ordnance guided missile."

*New York Times*—1-10-53.

## AP Washington, Dec. 21, 1952

The Navy Launches a New Rocket. "Navy officials announce the launching of a 42-foot Martin Viking 9, which zoomed skyward in 135-mile flight to equal the world's record for single-stage rockets. Navy officials said the seven-and-a-half ton high altitude research missile was traveling at 3,900 miles an hour when its fuel was spent."

\* \* \*

In reading such news items as these, those of us interested in Civil Defense cannot help but be impressed with the speed with which attack would come upon us in a third World War; we must adjust our thinking to weapons far beyond the V-2 rockets which fell upon the British coming close to unnerving them in the final days of World War II, because they came so silently, traveling far more quickly than sound. "You never knew," was their comment. "You did not hear a thing. All of a sudden there was just a hole in the ground where there had been a block of houses."

If you add atomic warheads to this picture, you realize that War World III will bear little resemblance to War World II; moreover, we in the United States, are untried in the ways of war.

We must make people realize that not only we, but also our enemy, are making weapons of this type. The Russians have excellent scientific brains working for them. We cannot brush the matter off by saying, as one often hears, "Russians are not engineering-minded," or "scientists do not work well under compulsion." Unfortunately this type of thinking falls into the "wishful" class. The Russians are making and have proven excellent weapons, of many varieties. We would be hiding our heads in the sand if we

failed to realize that they, too, have undoubtedly made tremendous strides in rockets and guided missiles.

The answer is not a hopeless one; the answer is an effective defense, well planned and executed, by which the people of this country can be adequately warned through which they are well trained to take adequate precautions.

It is more and more obvious that the "wait until the first bomb falls" school of thought is completely untenable.

## Quotable Quotes

IN HIS State of the Union message, President Eisenhower said, "Because the building of a completely impenetrable defense against attack is still not possible, total defensive strength must include Civil Defense preparedness. Because we have incontrovertible evidence that Soviet Russia possesses atomic weapons, this kind of protection sheer necessity . . . this work must go forward without lag."

\* \* \*

Quoting President Eisenhower's statement that the nation is in greater peril now than at any time in its history, Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, recently declared: "Any American who isn't awake to that fact is like a soldier who is asleep at his post."

\* \* \*

The words of wise men last through the decades. In making his message to Congress of 12-1-1863, Abraham Lincoln said, ". . . the dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion.

As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves and then we shall save our country."

(Quoted from N. Y. State Newsletter)

\* \* \*

If you are talking about putting Civil Defense into manageable proportions, starting with the needs close at hand and "using what you have"; quote Jesus who, when asked to perform a miracle started by saying, "What hast thou in thy house?"

\* \* \*

"If the American people knew how many Russians were in the Soviet Civil Defense Corps right now,—they would jump to the job of signing up to protect their own communities."

—U. S. Senator William Langer.



## How To Hold an Audience

HOW MANY of us have had the experience of talking to some civic organization, raising them to a reasonably interested state of mind about Civil Defense, and then going out the door and forgetting about them as fast as they forget you and your message?

The Colorado CD Bulletin, recognizing this common situation, suggests that before leaving your speaking engagement you induce the group to appoint a committee of three—right then and there from the audience—to assume responsibility for establishing and maintaining liaison with local CD officials.

If you can give them one concrete step to take—a person to telephone, a follow-up meeting to attend as a delegate, a date for a meeting with the local CD Council, or a poll or census to take—if you can leave the group with some definite lead as to “where we go from here,” your efforts will be vastly more effective than if you give them nothing concrete to do when they leave the meeting. Where possible it is advisable to give each person something to take home from the meeting, even if it be only a mimeographed sheet showing where they can volunteer, what training courses are available locally, or how the town is laid out for Civil Defense. If you have nothing more than a mimeographed sheet, try to have it run off on colored paper rather than white; make some sort of a masthead or drawing on the stencil if you can. Break up the content into brief paragraphs, leaving plenty of space, so that the eye travels easily over the page.

It is worth taking a little extra trouble, for people will read what looks attractive.

If each person in the room takes home a few pertinent facts, and if the group as a whole establishes a liaison committee to work with local CD officials, your evening will have been worth while.

## Ships Searched for A-Bombs

THE COAST GUARD has announced that in the past two years they have stopped and searched more than 1500 ships about 30 miles off the Port of New York, searching for atom weapons and other explosives. Until mid-1952 about 100 ships a month were examined with Geiger-counters off Ambrose Light—a relatively safe distance from New York. The program now extends to ten major port areas.

## FILMS FROM SEVERAL SOURCES

FCDA has produced five films on CD which are obtainable from most film dealers for \$19.75 apiece:

*Duck and Cover* (for children)  
*Firefighting for Householders*  
*Our Cities Must Fight*  
*Survival Under Atomic Attack*  
*What You Should Know About Biological Warfare*

All of the above are available on free loan from the State Council of Civil Defense, Capitol Bldg., Harrisburg. Several communities might want to consider getting together and purchasing a set of these films for their use in schools, clubs, public meetings, and training courses. They are not expensive, and it is often valuable to have them on hand, particularly in an area where there are many organizations and a density of population.

The films listed below are NOT repeat NOT available from Harrisburg, but the sources are listed. Most are films which have not been previously reviewed in the Defender.

### VARIOUS FIRST AID FILMS

Where members of a group have taken first aid training, or are in the middle of a program, their interest might be stimulated by showing one or more of the following films:

*First Aid in the Prevention of Shock* 26 mins.

Obtainable on loan from your nearest Army Film Library. TF8-1659.

Deals with wounds, including burns, fractures, head and body injuries, and shows how to prevent the shock that might develop from each.

*Essentials of First Aid* 30 mins.

Available from Navy Film Libraries, as MN-299-a.

How to treat, transport, and protect injured and wounded; rescue and revive men overcome by smoke.

*Help Wanted* 30 mins.

For loan from U. S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Made by the Bureau of Mines in conjunction with Johnson and Johnson Co. Basic first aid principles; blood circulation, pressure points; treatment of bleeding and burns, simple and compound fractures, use of splints, and transporting the injured. Includes animated diagrams.

### VARIOUS FIRE FILMS

Because FIRE will inevitably be one of the major dangers if any war conditions occur, the more the general public knows about handling it, the better. The following films could be made a part of Auxiliary Firemen's training, or shown at public meetings, or in conjunction with CD training courses.

*A New Fire Bomb* 9 mins.

Shows how to fight small incendiary bombs, including the explosive, anti-personnel kind. Rental \$1.50.

*Incendiary Bomb Training* 23 mins.

Shows what to be done if an active bomb is burning. What is to be done if there is no fire. How to escape from buildings when trapped by fire. Rental \$2.50.

*Fire's The Enemy* 11 mins.

For Auxiliary firemen. Good shots of new types of equipment, hose-laying trucks, ladder trucks, etc., rescue exercises on a fire-school tower, and good scenes at a real fire where auxiliary firemen participate.

*London Fire Raids* 12 mins.

Rental \$1.50. This is a particularly excellent film to show, especially in or near cities. It depicts the fire raid on the city of London, showing one of the biggest blazes in modern history. It is a rare pictorial document of the world's largest city on fire, and gives a vivid idea of what happens when there is a concentrated incendiary bombing.

All of the above fire films are available from the British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

### FILMS ON SECURITY AND SABOTAGE

All of us are aware of the danger of subversive action, and realize that one of the enemy's most highly developed skills lies in this area. Films which give the general public a greater awareness of this problem are as follows:

*Guarding Against Sabotage* 45 mins.

For loan from Army Film Libraries TF19-2032.

Produced in Hollywood for the Signal Corps. Depicts sabotage methods and materials. Included are the incendiary pencil, cigar, tobacco pouch, 2 by 4 lumber, several kinds of explosive satchel and carton “bombs.” Methods of safely approaching and removing saboteurs' high explosives are shown; problems of guarding railroads, ships, and warehouses against sabotage are illustrated.

*You Never Can Tell* 27 mins.

For loan from Navy Film Libraries as MN 6947.

Especially designed for industrial plants, and their security problems. Illustrates the easy and common mistakes of laxity that promote leaks in classified information. A well produced and good film.

### FILM SHORTS (1 and 3 minutes)

FCDA has produced film shorts for television and regular projection which can be purchased from FCDA and used in conjunction with other film showings or on TV.

*3 minute films:* \$5.50 each or \$20.00 for the set of four.

Fire Fighting for Householders X-198.  
(Continued on page 8)



# "WOMEN WERE THE ARMY HITLER FORGOT"

... so said the people of England. The women of America—especially the middle-aged women—will also become a vital Army if we ever find ourselves in a third World War.

Why middle-aged women? In wartime the young women will necessarily be either in military service or in industry, or occupied with young children; elderly women can certainly play their part in the less strenuous phases of Civil Defense, but the bulk of our own Home Defense will fall on the shoulders of those women whose children are grown and self-sufficient—those who can, perhaps without taking offense, be called "middle-aged."

What will this Army do? A multitude of jobs *for which they should be training themselves now*. The four largest categories will be:

## WELFARE

Obviously if we are attacked, hundreds of thousands of people will be made homeless; they and the great numbers of people working to restore normalcy will all need feeding; in addition, it will be necessary to care for small children and the aged so that other able-bodied men and women will be free for defense duty; women will be desperately needed in the vital task of locating lost persons and reuniting families. Jobs such as these belong to women. They will be needed in Mass Care Centers, in evacuation centers, and with evacuation teams; those who have been trained will be worth six who now say to themselves, "It only takes a bit of common sense. I'll volunteer when the time comes."

If "the time comes," things will be happening so fast, and in such complexity and magnitude, that it will be necessary to know what plans had been made in advance; to know where and how supplies would be handled; to know the procedures that should be followed if there is to be any uniformity or proper sequence. These things cannot be picked up *during* the emergency. They require prior training.

## MEDICAL

Our medical and nursing resources are badly overstrained right now. If we are attacked, with resulting casualties in such numbers as it is hard to imagine, our only hope for any kind of care would lie in a population well trained in at least the rudiments of First Aid.

Civilian injuries in wartime are of familiar types. People will be cut; they

will have broken bones, and be bruised; some will be in shock; they will be scared and cold, and bleeding. A great proportion of the injuries will be such that First Aid teams could alleviate the pain and prevent further injury *if they were trained and could function smoothly and quickly as teams*.

Women belong with the sick and injured, just as they belong with small children and the aged. Would you be a real help—or merely a well-wisher? What training have you had? How recently?

## WARDENS

When something happens, people look for a leader who can give them the answers they seek. What am I supposed to do? Where do I go? What will I do with Grandma who can't walk? Where can I get food for my children? How can I get home?

If we are to avoid unnecessary panic, confusion, and indeed loss of life, it is necessary that we develop a Warden service on every block, in every town, throughout this Commonwealth. Do not confuse the Warden of a third war with the Warden of World War II. The Warden's job will no longer be a matter of blackouts, scrap drives, bond rallies, and victory gardens. This time, America will be the target; weapons are far more devastating and far reaching. The Warden of Ward War III will be eyes and ears reporting back to the Control Center; he (or she) will be the bulwark against panic. You can stop panic on a block where you cannot stop it once

it begins to "snowball." The Wardens will channel people to the proper places for aid, they will know where help can be reached, they will know how to take emergency measures until help can arrive. If any one part of Civil Defense can be considered more important than any other, it is perhaps the Warden service, through which most other services work to reach the people themselves.

Again, middle-aged women are needed for this job of leadership. They are at home most of the time, right on the block. They know everybody; they know the family details of most of their neighbors—who is ill, who is away visiting, who can be relied on in a time of trouble. Women make excellent Wardens, seeming to sense when to be sympathetic and when to be firm, knowing who needs attention and who can be put to work. But they, too, must be trained in advance.

## COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

The fourth big field is that of communications and clerical work. Think of the records that must be kept if there is not to be total confusion! People being moved by the thousands require records; medical casualties must be tagged and their destination marked; supplies will probably be requisitioned and paid for later—it will be vital to have accurate records. Help will be coming in from communities all around the stricken area. Facts must be available about them, and their

*(Continued on page 7)*



**Moving A-bomb victims to the hospital fast will require specially trained emergency ambulance units such as the one shown above. Many more volunteers are needed for all Civil Defense posts. Get information today from Civil Defense.**



## "Women Were the Army Hitler Forgot"

(Continued from page 6)

equipment, for control purposes and in order that they may be housed, maintained, and accounted for.

A knowledge of typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, switchboard or teletype work and the like is equivalent to basic training for a great variety of CD jobs. On top of that, in order to be most useful, our "Army of Women" need to learn CD methods, the use of proper forms, and proper procedures.

### TRAINING AVAILABLE

Registration and Inquiry training is already being given throughout the State by members of the Dept. of Public Assistance; First Aid and Nurses' Aide courses can be taken almost anywhere through the American Red Cross, who also offer 10-hour Canteen courses.

The State CD Training Center, at Ogontz, Penna., gives a one-day course each month in Mass Care Center operation. The State Center is also training men and women Warden instructors who can go back and establish Warden training in their own communities.

For further details about any of these courses—or others that are now available—and in order to become integrated with your local Civil Defense organization, contact your city, or town, or borough Civil Defense Director. If in doubt as to who he is, your County Civil Defense Director can help you.

Since it will be women who will bear the brunt of many phases of Civil Defense, women's organizations, clubs, and groups, and women as individuals, must take the initiative in their own localities. Some are doing this already; others are "waiting to be asked," or "are too busy," or are "doing other things."

May we urge that the tensions in the world are not decreasing. We pray that another war will be averted and that the free world may have continuing peace. But we must back our prayers with our own efforts.

The strength and courage of American women is one of our Nation's greatest resources. If the women of this country will prepare with courage and determination, we will have the civil defense we need to be strong—and each woman who gives her time and effort to civil defense will be doing her part to prepare us against attack, and to help us keep peace.

## A NEW FEDERAL ORDER

JUST BEFORE leaving office, Mr. Truman signed Executive Order No. 10427 which gives FCDA the responsibility of coordinating all Federal Government relief activities during natural disasters.

Mr. James Wadsworth, then acting FCDA Administrator, said, "During 1952 civil defense plans, programs, and personnel were widely tested in a variety of natural disaster services varying from saving lives through emergency aid training, to major CD operations in the spring floods of 1952."

The coordinated use of civil defense plans and forces at the Federal, State and local levels in natural disasters made possible under the new order will add further realism in developing civil defense preparedness against enemy attacks on this country."

It must be clearly noted that under the new order FCDA will only plan and coordinate Federal agency activity in natural disasters. Actual operating responsibilities will remain with those Federal agencies that are presently charged by law with such responsibilities. This will permit a closer integration of Federal activities with those carried out by the States, the Red Cross, and other similar agencies that function during natural disasters.

During 1952, Civil Defense services were called into service in the spring tornado in Arkansas, the earthquakes in California, the spring floods of the Missouri River, and several major air

crashes, train and bus wrecks. During the spring floods, four states—Nebraska, Utah, North and South Dakota—placed all disaster operations under the State Civil Defense Director. Eleven other States in the flood areas reported that civil defense workers acted under the various interpretations of State and local disaster authorities. It is obvious to everyone that in a time of emergency, there cannot be a dual responsibility without conflict and unnecessary confusion. The above Executive Order seems to be moving a step closer to clearing the lines and to be heading in the direction suggested in the Project East River Report (See February Defender).

Their recommendation was to establish Civil Defense as the "home front disaster operations" force, regardless of whether the disaster be of natural or enemy origin. According to their thinking, "This is not only a logical and economical concept but a necessary one if defense against disaster in wartime is to profit from the disaster experience of peacetime," Project East River uses the term "Civil Defense" to mean:

"All those actions, outside of the scope of direct military operations necessary to minimize the emergency effects of enemy attack or other cause of disasters, on the home front of the United States." Whether or not their recommendation will be adopted remains to be seen.

### Warden Training Kits

FCDA has prepared a kit which may be helpful in training Wardens. It consists of six 35mm color film strips (not movies), six accompanying 12-inch 33 1/3 r.p.m. records, and six scripts for the instructor to use where sound facilities are not available.

The six topics are:

*Making a Block Map*  
*Making a Block Census*  
*The Warden in Rescue*  
*The Role of the Warden in Fire*  
*Emergency Sanitation for the Neighborhood*  
*Conducting a Neighborhood Civil Defense Meeting*

The complete kit can be obtained from FCDA for \$25.00; the code number is XI-17-a. Individual items of the kit can be obtained separately at slight additional cost per unit.

Address: 1930 Columbia Road, Washington 25, D. C.

### Reprint, Repeat or Reproduce

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## A Reason for Public Inertia

(Continued from page 1)

but also that of his family, town, and community.

"A prevailing philosophy seems to be that with loss of home, family, and friends, even if one should survive himself, there is not much sense in worrying or doing anything now that would be directed eventually in a mere picking up of the pieces. The average American is not greatly concerned over the manner in which he is picked up after he has been killed, but he is much interested in increasing his chances for survival."

"If Civil Defense is regarded merely as 'pick-up-the-pieces' operation instead of a positive program to increase chances of survival," warns Project East River, "it is doomed to abysmal failure. It must be made positive, constructive, and 'manageable.'"

When Civil Defense is broken down into small parts, it is then possible to do something effective about each part within practical limits of time and economy. Such a break-down has the added virtue of revealing precisenature of the parts of the problem which may well have been concealed in the complex total. It is for this reason that Directors are urged to work out in detail their own local requirements—how many emergency hospitals they will be able to establish, how many Mass Care Centers they can provide, how many Auxiliary Firemen they need to keep their equipment on a 24-hour basis, and so forth. Only in this way can the *local* task be brought into a perspective which seems attainable; only if it seems possible of attainment will people put forth effort.

Along these same lines, Project East River recommends that, wherever possible, the functions of Civil Defense be assigned to existing organizations whose normal peacetime operations include (or are related to) such functions. An organization that carries on in peacetime an activity that will be essential on an expanded basis in wartime *must be assigned responsibility for that particular CD function*. This accomplishes two purposes:

- 1) It eliminates the danger of personnel becoming inept through inaction;
- 2) It increases public acceptance and confidence in the CD program.

The police department, the fire department, the department of public works, the water supply and sanitation departments, the health department and the hospitals, the American Red Cross, and other appropriate agencies

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must be given the task of organizing and training themselves for their emergency role in civil defense as well as for their normal responsibilities. To them *must be given the task of organizing the auxiliaries* that they would need.

If this were done, it would then become the responsibility of civil defense to undertake recruiting for those duties (such as Control Center operation, Warden and Rescue service, etc.), which cannot be assigned appropriately to any existing agency.

In this way, the job is broken up into recognizable and manageable parts; it is, to some extent, "delimited."

Project East River recommends that even activities unique to Civil Defense should be absorbed as much as possible by existing offices in order to bring them into established administrative machinery and avoid creating unwieldy organizational groups. Individuals or groups doing comparable work must be used as the backbone of the CD effort; a duplicate standby organization is not only wasteful but actually impossible of achievement because of manpower limitations and the dictates of economy.

Examples of this are using your restaurant chefs, your school lunch personnel, etc., in mass feeding operations rather than relying solely on Red Cross trained canteen workers; using your Secretaries' Association and Business and Professional Woman's groups for record-keeping, registration, and accounting, rather than starting from scratch with haphazard volunteers—the examples could be multiplied indefinitely. Volunteers and volunteer agencies can be used most effectively as auxiliaries to strengthen going concerns (bearing in mind that all must

prepare to operate on a 24-hour basis) and to fill the jobs such as wardens, which do not exist except as a CD function.

Much thought and over a year's study was put into the East River Project by highly experienced men. Its findings and recommendations are worth careful consideration by us all. Perhaps Civil Defense in your own locality would be strengthened by being broken down into quotas and manageable units with the recruiting tasks divided among existing agencies, augmented by volunteers and volunteer agencies. Bear in mind that a hard-core of experienced workers will stand up better to stress and strain than a larger number of inexperienced and untried personnel.

## Films From Several Sources

(Continued from page 5)

This is Civil Defense XI-99.

What You Should Know About Biological Warfare XI-100.

Emergency Action to Save Lives XI-101.

1 minute films: \$8.00 for the set of four.

Fire Fighting for Householders XI-103.

This is Civil Defense XI-104.

What You Should Know About Biological Warfare XI-105.

1 minute Films: \$10.00 for the set of five.

Take Cover (Air Raid Instructions for those at work) XI-107.

Take Cover (Air Raid Instructions for the home) XI-108.

Take Cover (Air Raid Instruction if you are in the open) XI-109.

Take Cover (Air Raid Instructions for those at school) XI-110.

Take Cover (Air Raid Instructions for those in vehicles) XI-111.

The one-minute films are available in sets of 4 or 5 as listed above; single copies will not be sold.

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